

It Helps So Much to own a Glenwood Range "Makes Cooking Easy."

Reynolds & Son, Barre



The Mineral Springs of California.

Among the resources of California of great potential value and as yet only slightly developed are the mineral springs which abound in many parts of the state.

Streams of pure water issue in large volume from the northern lava fields but some of the desert springs yield strong brines. Some mountain regions yield springs of ice-cold water in mid-summer, and in the same vicinity are pools of vigorously boiling water. Water so corrosive that clothing soon falls to pieces under its action is common in some localities; in others issue springs of hot, soft water excellent for laundry use. Several of the more noted springs are mere trickles of pleasant-tasting carbonated water; other and larger springs of more delicious natural "soda water" are at present remote from the roads and are known only to the hunter and prospector. Many springs form deposits of salt that are welcomed by cattle and wild animals as "deer licks"; others are a menace to small life because of the purgative salts they contain or of the great amount of carbonic-acid gas they give off. The chemical constituents produce notable coloring in many waters, giving in some springs shades of yellow, green, or blue, and at one place a milky and an ink-black stream issue side by side.

In connection with studies of other phases of the water resources of California G. A. Waring, of the United States geological survey, made an examination of the springs, and the results are embodied in water-supply paper 338.

Of the 600 springs described in this paper, more than 100 are used to greater or less extent as resorts, but only about one-third of this number have been patronized primarily for the curative value of their waters, the others being noted chiefly as pleasure resorts. At a few, however, equipment comparable with that of the well-known European spas is in use and advance practice in therapeutic treatment is employed.

Since the survey report is designed primarily as a popular discussion of this resource, it does not attempt to constitute a technical study of the spring waters, but a general discussion of the medicinal value of mineral waters is presented and a short description of each spring and its use is given.

"Posting" the Debtors.

How many persons of recognized responsibility appear in the list of 2,000 delinquents given out by the treasury department? Ample warning of impending publicity was published months ago. That "decent respect for the opinions of mankind" which has its place in the character of every good citizen seems to be lacking in the composition of these men and women "whose refusal to pay has been the least justifiable." A considerable government hurried a ship across the sea with a large cargo of gold for the purpose of rescuing sundry thousands of refugees whose paper moneys and check books were useless the day after the war began. In each case a promise to repay was made. The department states that a "considerable number" have paid. But it is known that numbers of "crooks" took advantage of the opportunity, when consulates and embassies were mobbed by frantic travelers, and that fictitious addresses and all manner of misrepresentation were indulged in. The amounts advanced ranged up from one dollar to more than one thousand. Boston has its share of delinquents. We wish we might know how many persons paid up after the warning of publicity had been given, and we wonder what manner of citizens are those who are willing to be placed as objects of national charity.—Boston Herald.

HEALTH INSURANCE

Some people are naturally thin. There is also a natural pallor but most people who are both thin and pale are far from well and they need a tonic.

Many people neglect to take a tonic until they get so sick that a tonic is not sufficient just because the demand of the debilitated body is not instant enough. The pale face, weak nerves, enervated digestion are symptoms until the point where pain or actual breakdown requires medical treatment. A tonic taken in time is the best health insurance. It supports the weakened system, the worried nerves until nature can make repairs.

Build up the blood and you are sending renewed health and strength to every part of the body. The appetite is improved, the digestion is toned up, there is new color in the cheeks and lips, you worry less, become good, contented, and before you were irritable and you find new joys in living.

Tonic treatment is useful in dyspepsia, rheumatism, anemia and nervous disorders. In many cases it is all the medical treatment that is required.

Free booklets on the subject of health and diet will be sent on request by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Scarborough, N. Y. Your own druggist sells Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

JAPAN IS STIRRED OVER OUR CASE

Decision Not to Prosecute Former Minister of Home Affairs on Charge of Bribery Has Caused Great Discussion.

Tokio, Nov. 15.—The decision of the government not to prosecute Viscount Oura, the recent minister of home affairs, whom a preliminary court declared had contributed \$20,000 for purposes of bribery of members of Parliament, has excited a controversy throughout Japan. The controversy centers about Yukio Ozaki, the minister of justice, who frankly takes the responsibility upon his own shoulders, and who says: "Viscount Oura was undoubtedly guilty of bribery but the act was prompted not by any base or selfish motive but solely and entirely by a sincere desire to carry out the government's policy, though in unconscious disregard of the principles of the cabinet. In consideration of this and of the fact that the ex-minister is repentant and has resigned all political and public positions, and has manifested his intention not to interfere in state politics for the rest of his life, we have decided to postpone prosecution."

"Criminal punishment has the double aim of preventing repetition of an offense and of warning the public against committing similar offenses. Prosecution of the ex-minister is dropped not because he was a member of the nobility or the holder of a high position, but solely because we believe the end of the criminal code has been attained without subjecting him to punishment."

The same preliminary court which found that Viscount Oura had distributed bribery money found four members and 14 former members of the House of Representatives to be guilty of bribery. The case centers about an attempt to buy over members of the opposition groups and induce them to vote for the government's project to increase the army by two divisions. That project was adopted by the last session of the Diet. The disclosure of bribery scandals and the subsequent resignation of Viscount Oura led to the collapse of the entire Okuma ministry. The cabinet later returned to office in a reconstructed form.

The records of the preliminary court show that Oura admitted that he had given certain politicians various sums of money but pleaded that he had acted for the good of the nation. "I feared," testified Oura, "that if the proposed army expansion was rejected it might create antagonism between the army and navy and create circumstances undesirable for the country. I thought it would be better for the country to make the House accept the government's bill even if it were necessary to expend money to accomplish that end." Oura continued by saying that he had not intended to bribe members of the House, but merely to use the money in making the general impression that the government was against attacks from the opposition.

The opponents of the decision to grant immunity to Oura contend that the law should have been allowed to run its course irrespective of the position or the so-called motives of the defendant. They declare that it is a miscarriage of justice to give freedom to the briber and hold the bribed for trial. They contend that the argument that Oura, having forsaken public life and gone into seclusion, is really more severely punished than he could have been by the law, is more sentimental than legal.

Says the Japan Times: "The plain fact is that the government has not the heart to brand as a criminal a man who, as one of its members, did what he considered to be in its interests, even to the extent of violating the law of the land. The government apparently considers that the offense has been adequately and sincerely expiated. But we can scarcely see how the government can avoid a very heated discussion of this question in the next session of the Diet."

The warmth of the discussion throughout the country on this question is another proof of the striking growth of the freedom of public opinion in Japan, a freedom that has come from the west and is especially based on American ideas.

Where He Got It.

He was a witness in a case in the police court.

"What is your name?" inquired Prosecutor Robinson.

"Mah name" from the dirty incoherent.

"You talking to me," snapped the prosecutor.

"Well, sah, mah name is Hallowed Hopkins," answered the negro.

"Hallowed—Hallowed?" gasped the judge.

"Where did you get that name?"

"From mah name," answered the negro.

"It ain't from no Scripture."

"Does you all 'rrecollect, judge, which it says, 'Hallowed be thy name'?"

The judge recalled the passage.—Louisville Times.

He—There goes the loveliest girl in the world.

She—How's that?

He—She won't even talk a line without returning it.—California Prisoner.

NEW DEFEAT FOR VILLISTAS

Withdrawal of Virtually All Villa Forces Southward

IS REPORTED TO
GENERAL CALLES

De Facto Troops Trying to
Wipe Out Bands of
Marauders

Douglas, Ariz., Nov. 15.—Gen. P. Elias Calles Saturday night announced the receipt of an official dispatch stating that Gen. Francisco Urbalejo, commanding Villa's Yaqui Indians, was defeated on Thursday by Gen. Dieguiez at Carbo, 30 miles north of Hermosillo. According to Calles, Urbalejo has about 2,000 men, while Dieguiez, he said, had 8,000 men with 6,000 reinforcements on the way from Guaymas. Withdrawal of virtually all Villa forces southward from the border at Naco, Sonora, was reported to Gen. Calles Saturday night. Col. Lazaro Carlenas, with 1,000 men, was reported attacking the rear guard.

Carranza officials stated Saturday that reports of scouts indicated that Gen. Villa was concentrating his forces in central Sonora, his troops having been located Saturday at Magdalena and Imuris, on the line of the Southern Pacific railway south of Nogales. Carranza officials report that 139 Villa soldiers from Naco were given amnesty at Agua Prieta Saturday and sent to Piedras Negras.

Skirmishes between Carranza soldiers and roving bands of guerrillas occurred Friday near Tula, Tamaulipas. The de facto forces in northwest Mexico are centering their efforts on wiping out the organized bands of marauders.

Passengers arriving at the international boundary at Laredo, Tex., Saturday night said that while conditions in the interior of Mexico were improving, there was still a scarcity of food in Mexico City and other places. From a military point of view, however, conditions have improved greatly. Bandits have succeeded several times in cutting railway communication between Vera Cruz and Mexico City, but most of the guerrillas have been killed or driven to the mountains.

Passengers from the Torreon vicinity said that locality has the appearance of an armed camp, where measures for the extermination of Villa and his followers from Chihuahua are being put in action. What little news comes through from Chihuahua state indicates deplorable conditions, with food shortage and illness.

Gen. Alvaro Obregon, the Carranza military commander, who arrived at Nogales, Ariz., Friday, supposedly to influence the Yaquis in Gen. Francisco Villa's army to switch to Carranza, left Nogales late Saturday for Douglas with his staff. Gen. Villa and his force of about 2,000 men left Nogales, Mex., opposite here Saturday for Magdalena, where he will confer with Gen. Urbalejo, commander of the Yaqui contingent of Villa's army. It was reported that the Villa garrison at Naco with the exception of about 100 men, left for the south, their destination probably being Hermosillo.

NO WORD OF KIPLING'S SON

Fell While Gallantly Leading His Men, Writes His Colonel—To Battle on 18th Birthday.

Springfield, Mass., Nov. 15.—How John Kipling, son of Rudyard Kipling, fell at the front and the anxiety over his disappearance after being wounded are told in a letter received by Mrs. H. G. Mendon of 190 Bowdoin street from Mrs. Anna S. Balestier of Brattleboro, Vt., young Kipling's grandmother and a connection by marriage of Mrs. Mendon's. The part of the letter relating to John Kipling follows:

"It is just a month to-day (October 27) since John Kipling disappeared, or since they heard from or of him, up to my last letter of Saturday.

"I have seen a letter, his colonel wrote, who said John led his men forward with great gallantry. (He is second lieutenant of the Irish guards and has been in training since the war started.)

"He was seen to fall, having been wounded in the foot or leg. He crawled to a building some 200 feet distant, which is the last they know of him. Out of 200 men only one was left, the others being shot."

"That building was later occupied by the Germans and whether they found John and carried him off as a prisoner is not known, but they hope he may be in some hospital. Meanwhile the anxiety concerning him is terrible, worse than the certainty would be."

"He was marching toward this battle on his 18th birthday."

20 LOST IN LAKE WRECK.

No Word From Charles A. Luck—Owners Fear Loss.

Duluth, Minn., Nov. 15.—The steamer Charles A. Luck, until recently known as the City of Berlin, has been lost with all hands according to a report that reached Duluth Saturday. The report has not been verified, but G. A. Tomlinson, who had the steamer under charter to carry grain from Duluth to Buffalo, said he feared the report was true. The message did not give the location of the wreck.

The Luck passed the Sault on her way to Duluth at 3 p. m. Wednesday, and since then all sight of her has been lost. Mr. Tomlinson thinks she foundered in the storm that swept the eastern end of Lake Superior last week. The steamer carried a crew of over 200 men. Capt. Duncan Buie, one of the oldest navigators on the Great Lakes, was in command. The Luck is owned by Harry Wineman, Jr., of Detroit. She was built in 1891 and was of wooden construction, 208 feet long and 41 feet beam.

Find Doctor's Body.

Princeton, Mass., Nov. 15.—The body of Dr. Charles R. Richardson of Cleveland, Ohio, for whom search had been made since May, was found Saturday by the side of Mt. Wachusett in Princeton. Persons who knew Dr. Richardson said the identification was established by means of a handbook in the pocket of a coat picked up near by.

A Farm 100 Feet Under the Ground.

Operating a mushroom farm 100 feet under the surface of the earth is the pleasant and profitable experience of William Krummrich, an Ohio farmer, according to an article in the current issue of Farm and Fireside, the national farm paper published in Springfield, Ohio.

Here is an extract from the account about Krummrich's farm:

"Two years ago he began growing mushrooms in beds located in the worked-out rooms and entries of a small coal mine on his farm. The mushrooms set more than the coal during the winter months. First he planted 150 square feet to test out the plan. Now he has 1,000 square feet of mushroom beds.

"They mix fresh manure with straw, wet it down and let it stand four or five weeks. Spores are then broken up in small pieces and mixed with the manure and straw. Then it is piled into coal cars and heaped 400 yards into the mine to the beds which are 100 feet under the ground. Leaf mold is placed on top of the manure and spores to a depth of one and one-half inches.

"Within ten weeks the mushrooms raise themselves above the loam. They delicately fragile pink and white blossoms wearily in the darkness. These beds form what is believed to be the only strictly subterranean farm in existence.

"The mushrooms are picked when they are three inches high. Every two or three days a new crop is ready for market. They are packed in boxes and are sold to restaurants and hotels. The mushroom market in Pittsburgh and Chicago being nearly twice that price."

DISTRUSTFUL OF GREECE

Dissolution of Parliament Produces Bad Effect in Paris

MEMBER OF CABINET
GOES TO GREECE

With Earl Kitchener to Endeavor to Get the Real Truth of Situation

Paris, Nov. 15.—The papers of Paris are more outspoken than they have been in the past in their distrust of Greece. Although the recent dissolution of the Greek Parliament was expected, it created none the less a bad impression among French observers, who Saturday morning declared that the fact that King Constantine tore up the Greek constitution rather than join the allies cannot be explained away.

The Matin insists that no economic or financial aid be given the Skouloudis government until more ample knowledge of the actual situation be obtained. Premier Skouloudis on Friday again instructed M. Romanos, the Greek minister at Paris, to assure Premier Briand that "France can rely on the traditional friendship of Greece." On the other hand, the paper continues, M. Dragoumis, the Greek minister of finance, is reported to have said that if Serbian troops are driven into Greek territory they will be disarmed.

Gabriel Hanotaux, in The Figaro, agrees with the point of view that Greece must choose one side or the other. The allies, he adds, must not wait as in the case of Bulgaria for more dangerous developments. Denys Cochlin, member of the French cabinet without portfolio, has gone to Greece to endeavor to get the real truth of the situation. M. Hanotaux writes. Then M. Cochlin will meet Earl Kitchener at Athens and the joint representations of these two men, according to M. Hanotaux, should have great weight.

CALLED BODY HER HUSBAND'S.

Atlanta Woman Identifies Tramp as a Quebec Doctor.

Chicago, Nov. 15.—A body which Miss Julia Choate Crumley of Atlanta, Ga., claimed in Chicago as that of her husband, Dr. Alleyne Hensley of Quebec, was in fact that of a tramp destined for the potter's field, according to a statement Saturday of members of the undertaking firm which cared for the body. Despatches from Atlanta Friday night said that Miss Crumley, or Mrs. Hensley, had announced there that she had married Dr. Hensley, that he had been killed in a railroad accident and that she had brought back his body from Chicago.

Miss Crumley last Tuesday appeared at the office of the Western Undertaking company at Chicago, said an officer of the company Saturday, and said: "I'm looking for the body of Dr. Hensley. I was told that you have a body here which I believe is that of my husband."

The officer said the body of an unknown man, killed on the Illinois railroad tracks a week before, was shown to Miss Crumley.

"This is my husband," she said, according to the officer. He said she declined to view the clothing, saying it was unnecessary, and that arrangements were made immediately for shipping the body to Atlanta with Miss Crumley paying the bill.

Are Pine Lands Infertile?

Farm and Fireside says: "Why are pine lands generally thought to be infertile? Koch, a German, finds that the turpentine and other elements in the humus made from the trees of the pine family are more or less poisonous to soil bacteria, and are unfavorable to plant growth. Perhaps that helps to explain why cutover lands of the pine family are better for crops after the lapse of some years after the lumbering has been done."

Fruits Tone Up the System.

"Fruits and vegetables furnish iron and phosphorus—and therefore are good for all persons, and especially those for whom the doctors would prescribe those chemicals for tonics," writes a contributor in the current issue of Farm and Fireside.

"Water cress, asparagus, lettuce, cauliflower, onions, apples, apricots, cherries, and peaches are all rich in these chemicals, as are beans and peas also."

No Bad Habits.

"Maud seems to consider her alimony an improvement over her husband's."

"Why shouldn't she? It comes in regularly and doesn't drink or swear."

—Boston Transcript.

Resinol



will stop
that itching

If you are suffering with eczema, ringworm, rash or other tormenting skin eruptions, try Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap. You will be surprised how quickly the itching stops and the skin becomes clear and healthy again.

Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap clear skin eruptions and soothe the skin. Sold by all druggists. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Williams, The Resinol Soap Co. for the skin and complexion.

WOMAN IN BAD CONDITION

Restored To Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Montpelier, Vt.—"We have great faith in your remedies. I was very irregular and was tired and sleepy all the time, would have cold chills, and my hands and feet would blot. My stomach bothered me, I had pain in my side and a bad headache most of the time. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done me lots of good and I now feel fine. I am regular, my stomach is better and my pains have all left me. You can use my name if you like. I am proud of what your remedies have done for me."—Mrs. MARY GAUTHIER, 21 Ridge St., Montpelier, Vt.



An Honest Dependable Medicine
It must be admitted by every fair-minded, intelligent person, that a medicine could not live and grow in popularity for nearly forty years, and to-day hold a record for thousands upon thousands of actual cures, as has Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, without possessing great virtue and actual worth. Such medicines must be looked upon and termed both standard and dependable by every thinking person.

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

GORICAR CHARGES
ARE DENIED BY THE
AUSTRIAN CHARGE

Baren Zwiedinek Says Former Consular Officer Was for Sale Cheap.

Washington, Nov. 15.—Baron Zwiedinek, charge of the Austro-Hungarian embassy, called at the state department Saturday and denied in person for his government the published charges of Dr. Goricar, formerly of the Austrian consular service, that Austrian consulates in the United States were "hotbeds of propaganda" for fomenting strikes in munitions plants. The charge submitted data regarding the record of Dr. Goricar, and inquired what legal steps, if any, would be taken against the former consul. He was told that the department of justice already was investigating.

After the charge's conference with Acting Secretary Phillips at the state department, the Austro-Hungarian embassy gave out a statement declaring that Dr. Goricar offered to discontinue his utterances against Austria-Hungary, should he be allowed a monthly sum of money. It characterized Dr. Goricar as "one of those happily very limited number of Austro-Hungarian officials who, impressed with the overwhelming combination of powers forming a threatening circle around the two central powers, thought it best at the outbreak of the war to leave in time what they thought a sinking ship and offer their services to the other side."

"That these services must not have been very valuable, until now," the statement continued, "is shown by the almost destitute condition in which Goricar was reported to have been at different places in the United States. Lately in New York he offered one of the officials of the consulate-general to give up all activity against Austria-Hungary if he was to receive an allowance of \$20 to \$30 monthly. This offer, naturally, was categorically refused."

The department of justice Saturday began its investigation of the published charges by Dr. Goricar. The department Saturday was promised documentary evidence in the case. The department of justice is particularly interested in the charges because of the bearing they may have on the case of James F. J. Archibald, who acted as messenger between the recalled Austrian ambassador, Dr. Dumba, and the Vienna foreign office. Goricar's statement, declared Archibald, was present when the papers he carried abroad were written and that he knew their contents. So far the department has been unable to obtain any proof that Archibald did know the contents of the papers he carried, and under the only statute which it could apply, knowledge of the contents is necessary. Information as to Goricar's whereabouts is expected and he may be asked to come to Washington.

ALL TO GO BACK TO WORK.

Settlement Effected of Freight Handlers' Strike at Conference.

Boston, Nov. 15.—The return to work Saturday of 800 striking freight handlers of the Boston and Albany railroad was followed by the announcement that the strike of the Boston and Maine freight handlers had also been settled. At a conference between officials of the road and a committee representing the men, held at the North station Saturday afternoon, the settlement was effected, but none of the terms were announced by either side. The men sought reduced working hours with increased pay.

Following the successful conference, doubt evidently existed among the men of the strikers' committee as to the time the men should return to work. The decision seemed to rest between Monday and Tuesday.

WILSON'S ROADSIDE LUNCH.

President, His Finance, and Her Mother, Enjoy Tour of Maryland.

Washington, Nov. 15.—President Wilson, his finance, Mrs. Norman Taft, and her mother, Mrs. W. H. Bulling, Saturday ate a roadside lunch together in the course of a 150-mile automobile ride which took them through Baltimore, Westminster and many smaller towns and villages in Maryland. They returned after dark and had dinner together at the White House.

A CLEAR COMPLEXION

Ruddy Cheeks—Sparkling Eyes—Most Women Can Have

Says Dr. F. M. Edwards, a Well-Known Ohio Physician

Dr. F. M. Edwards for 35 years treated scores of women for liver and bowel troubles. During those years he gave to his patients a prescription made of a few well-known vegetable ingredients called with surprise, naming them Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets, you will know them by their name.

These tablets are wonder-workers on the liver and bowels, which cause a normal action, carrying off the waste and poisonous matter every system collects.

If you have a pale face, yellow hair, dull eyes, pinching, cramping tongue, headache, a nervous, unquiet sleep, all sort of nervous troubles, you can get rid of them by taking Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets for a time and note the pleasing results.

Thousands of women as well as men, since Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets were first put on the market, have been freed from all sorts of troubles.

Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets, the successful substitute for cathartics—25c and 50c per box. All druggists.

The Olive Tablet Company, Cincinnati, O.

VERY PICTURESQUE CORONATION RITE

Is Planting, Growth and Serving of Rice to Be Offered by Emperor of Japan to the Spirits of Imperial Ancestors.

Kioto, Nov. 15.—One of the most picturesque of all the coronation rites were those connected with the planting, growth and serving of the rice to be offered by the emperor to the spirits of the imperial ancestors and the deities of heaven and earth. The regulations concerning the planting take account of certain forms of divination.

The fields to be honored with the planting and growth of the sacred rice were selected from the region to the southwest of Kioto, called the Yuki district, and others in the northwestern district known as the Suki region. In making the choice the officials concerned rely upon the finding of the diviners, who, taking the thinnest part of a deer's shoulder blade and a branch of the habakka, a species of cherry tree, place the latter in a fire and then apply the burning brand to the deer's bone until the bone splits with the heat. The direction of the split decides the fields to be selected. The bone has been used from the earliest times, but latterly the use of the bone was replaced by a piece of polished tortoise shell which is subjected to the same proceedings.

The ceremonies for deciding the fields for the planting and growth of the rice were held before the imperial ancestors' shrine of the imperial palace in Kioto. The hall was decorated and the ceremony was officiated by Prince Iwakura, chief ritualist, and other ritualists attired in ancient ceremonial robes. The ceremony was opened with music; food offerings were presented by ritualists, and the chief ritualist read a Shinto prayer before the altar. The chief of the coronation committee handed a case containing paper on which were inscribed the names of the prefectures of the Yuki and Suki districts to Count Toda, grand master of ceremonies, who passed it to Chief Ritualist Prince Iwakura. The chief ritualist ordered the rites of divination to be commenced. Prince Kuno, vice chief ritualist, asked the deities to descend, receive the food offering presented in their honor, and assist in the divination for the sacred fields.

A sacred fire was made and two pieces of polished tortoise shell, one for the Yuki district and the other for the Suki, were held up over the flames of the burning habakka tree. When the tortoise shells cracked with the heat they were handed to the chief of the coronation committee. The ceremony was concluded amid the most found silence. The chief ritualist saw that divine choice had fallen on the prefecture of Aichi, in the Yuki district, and the prefecture of pagawa, in the Suki region. The result was reported to Prince Fushimi, president of the coronation board, and was submitted to the emperor for sanction.

One kilo or about five bushels of rice was taken from each field. Extraordinary care was observed in the cultivation. The area used for the cultivation of the plant was about an acre or more in each field, and each plantation was enclosed with a row of 33 trees garlanded with ropes of straw.

The rice sprouts were planted by virgins in fulfillment of sacred traditions. The fields were guarded day and night.

The men who weeded the fields and drove away hungry birds during the growth and ripening of the plants were purified daily. The plucking of the ears of the matured rice plants, that is, the harvesting of the sacred rice, was attended by ceremonials dictated by ancient practice and rigidly observed from times immemorial. Imperial messengers were sent to the fields, and those participating wore flowing robes and red lacquered footgear. First of all they cleaned their bodies on the bank of the neighboring river, and then they formed a procession to the rice fields. Ears were plucked for two different purposes, one for preparing rice for the Yuki ceremony and the other for the Suki ceremony. The harvesting of the matured rice plants, that is, the harvesting of the sacred rice, was attended by ceremonials dictated by ancient practice and rigidly observed from times immemorial. Imperial messengers were sent to the fields, and those participating wore flowing robes and red lacquered footgear. First of all they cleaned their bodies on the bank of the neighboring river, and then they formed a procession to the rice fields. Ears were plucked for two different purposes, one for preparing rice for the Yuki ceremony and the other for the Suki ceremony. The harvesting of the matured rice plants, that is, the harvesting of the sacred rice, was attended by ceremonials dictated by ancient practice and rigidly observed from times immemorial. Imperial messengers were sent to the fields, and those participating wore flowing robes and red lacquered footgear. First of all they cleaned their bodies on the bank of the neighboring river, and then they formed a procession to the rice fields. Ears were plucked for two different purposes, one for preparing rice for the Yuki ceremony and the other for the Suki ceremony. The harvesting of the matured rice plants, that is, the harvesting of the sacred rice, was attended by ceremonials dictated by ancient practice and rigidly observed from times immemorial. Imperial messengers were sent to the fields, and those participating wore flowing robes and red lacquered footgear. First of all they cleaned their bodies on the bank of the neighboring river, and then they formed a procession to the rice fields. Ears were plucked for two different purposes, one for preparing rice for the Yuki ceremony and the other for the Suki ceremony. The harvesting of the matured rice plants, that is, the harvesting of the sacred rice, was attended by ceremonials dictated by ancient practice and rigidly observed from times immemorial. Imperial messengers were sent to the fields, and those participating wore flowing robes and red lacquered footgear. First of all they cleaned their bodies on the bank of the neighboring river, and then they formed a procession to the rice fields. Ears were plucked for two different purposes, one for preparing rice for the Yuki ceremony and the other for the Suki ceremony. The harvesting of the matured rice plants, that is, the harvesting of the sacred rice, was attended by ceremonials dictated by ancient practice and rigidly observed from times immemorial. Imperial messengers were sent to the fields, and those participating wore flowing robes and red lacquered footgear. First of all they cleaned their bodies on the bank of the neighboring river, and then they formed a procession to the rice fields. Ears were plucked for two different purposes,